

PROMISE OF NOME'S SANDS FAILS.

Paying Claims Staked—No Gold
Found by the Thousands
Lured by Early Strikes.

SUICIDES ALMOST NIGHTLY.

Hopeless Men, Without Means
to Return Home, Escape
Through Death's Door.

DESPAIR GOADS TO CRIME.

Murder and Robbery Follow
Disappointment, and Mar-
tial Law Becomes
Imperative.

Word comes from Nome City, the center
of the new Alaska gold field, that
martial law has been proclaimed by
General Randall, in charge of United
States troops there.

The civil authorities were utterly un-
able to cope with the situation. Claim
jumping has become epidemic. Murder
is of almost daily occurrence. Thirty
thousand men are on the Cape, and they
are coming in at the rate of a thousand
a day.

The placers are reported worked out.
The bubble has burst. Returning steam-
ships bring little gold.

Smallpox has appeared; typhoid is al-
most epidemic.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Nome, Alaska, June 22.—On an arid stretch
of gray, level sand, bounded on the one side
by the ice-chilled sea and on the other by
the bleak Alaska mountains, 10,000 men
are engaged in a devil's dance for riches, and
20,000 more are swarming in to meet certain
disappointment, vast suffering, danger, and
in many cases, death.

This, in a sentence, is the situation at the
"New Eldorado," the "Poor Man's Golden
Paradise," the "Richest Gold Field in the
World."
This is the naked truth about the naked-
est, most bare-faced fraud that ever sent a
horde of gold-seekers flying to the ends of
the earth. This is the picture sent as a
warning to every man, and especially to
any woman who has been deceived by the
alluring stories told about the region by
those who have claims to sell or transportation
to offer or other selfish, money-making
reasons for offering murder as a great in-
ducement. For it is simply murder to send
any man, as thousands are being sent, to a
place where no more hope exists of digging
a fortune than can be offered in the middle
of Sahara.

A Warning.

The time is now ripe to prick the bubble
of Cape Nome. For it is a bubble, and as
fragile as the Great South Sea bubble, which
brought ruin to thousands not many
years ago.

It is too late now to recall the stampedes
of the early spring, who have reached the
Cape, only to find every foot of ground for
miles staked out and doubly staked. Not
only the gold-seekers, but the women, too,
high and low-water marks, which did turn
out some splendid placer claims and led to
the present excitement, but the arid sands
landed, the valleys of creeks and rivers and
even the mountains, from which it is hoped
that the gold so far found was washed.

It is too late to send the warning word to
those unprincipled fellows who are now on
the ground and are seeking to make money
themselves. But it may not be too late to
dissuade others, who are even now packing
up to go, led on by specious promises or by
the false stories of wealth.

Sands Worked Out.
To such as these it may be said that
Cape Nome has absolutely nothing to offer.
The sands by the sea are all worked out.
They have broken the promises they
made to the first prospectors. The gold is
not there. The steamships returning from
Nome carry no gold to speak of. And
even if the sands and the lands back of
them were as rich as claimed, their yellow
treasures are not for any man who is not
already loaded with what he can afford to
pay big prices for others' claims.

Here is an official description of the situ-
ation. It was sent to the War Department
at Washington by Captain Roberts,
commanding the revenue cutter Manning, a
gentleman of unimpeachable veracity,
whose disinterested eye is a prospect of
the horizon at the end of our short sum-
mer, and who realizes that the revenue cut-
ters will receive a call for a distance far
beyond their powers to supply.

"There are," says the report, "10,000 per-
sons on the beach with no prospect of ob-
taining a paying claim or of obtaining em-
ployment, outside of mechanics, such as
carpenters, builders, etc."
"It appears impossible for the vast
throng that has been and is being thrown
into Nome by the numerous transportation
companies, which use every means possible
to induce travel to the Cape Nome fields,
and mines or work. Many of these people
have little above their passage money and
outfits, and depend upon finding gold to
keep them going after landing. It is the
opinion of those from the mining district of
Nome and vicinity from whom I have
sought information, that a large number of
persons will be stranded before the end of
the season with no means of getting out of
the country without assistance from
some source."

"The revenue cutters, crowded to their
 utmost, could take but a small fraction of
the number and the problem of how they
will survive the rigors of an Arctic win-
ter is one that requires serious considera-
tion."

Hopeless, They Turn to Suicide.
Stranded at Nome!

There is a frozen terror in the very
phrase. In those three words, it is to be
feared, may be written the death sentence
of hundreds.

But this is not the worst of it. Affairs
here are in an awful condition so far as
law and order are concerned. Claims that
promise good returns are being "jumped"
on every hand, and this jumping goes hand
in hand with pistol shots.

In two weeks of June there were seven
murders within easy distance of Nome
City. How many there were in the outly-
ing districts it would be hard to say.

There have been several attempts to or-
ganize law and order leagues, but the trust
of the matter is that the great majority of
the prospectors are so discouraged that
they have not the heart to fight for these
poor placer holdings, which promised so
much and have yielded so little.



AMUSING THE CHILDREN.

HANNA: "SEE WHAT A GOOD VENTRILOQUIST YOUR UNCLE MARK IS."

the high-priced restaurant tents and doing
other odd jobs. Already the crop of suc-
cides in a large one, scarcely a night pass-
ing but some heart-broken prospector put-
ting an end to himself.

In a gold rush there is always a large
proportion of men who know nothing about
gold hunting, where to look for it, or how
to get it when found. In this place the
proportion is unusually large. For in all
the accounts of Cape Nome the idea has
gone forth that all one needs to do is to
dig up sand and gravel and wash out and
their pick out the nuggets and scoop out
the dust and BB.

And when the tenderfoot come here what
do they see? Miles and miles of tents
stretching along the seacoast and up the
valleys, and even climbing the foothills
and lesser mountains. And the seacoast
from which they expected to dig out their
riches has been turned over two or three
times and washed to death by those who
came before them. The only hope of wealth
now is for those who have machinery with
which to mine on a vast scale and who
know how to do it. As a placer camp the
Cape Nome is a thing of the past.

Typhoid and Smallpox.

The utter absence of any sanitary mea-
sures is at last bearing fruit. Hundreds of
cases of typhoid and other fevers, due to
bad water and bad sanitary conditions,
have developed, and there have been many
deaths.

Ten cases of smallpox have arrived from
Seattle on the steamship Oregon. The Or-
egon, after landing its passengers, steamed
away. The cases were promptly isolated,
but there are 15,000 persons in the imme-
diate vicinity. One patient has died. The
national health authorities seem to be
unable to cope with the situation in this
respect.

Meanwhile, the steamships and sailing
craft are pouring hundreds of new arrivals
into the city every day. They all come
crowded to the decks, and in many cases
the passengers bring tales of great hard-
ships and wrongs on the part of the steam-
ship companies, which, with the railroads,
are doing everything possible to allure
others hither, regardless of what becomes
of them when they get here.

GOVERNMENT HELP UNLIKELY.

War Department Needs Ships to
Carry Troops.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, July 12.—There is little
probability of Government transportation
being furnished to the thousands of
fortune-seekers who are huddled together
on the beach at Cape Nome, and who must
inevitably suffer great hardships if they re-
main during the winter.

Realizing that it would be utterly im-
possible for the revenue cutters, with their
limited capacity, to bring down one-third
of those who would probably be stranded
at the beginning of winter, Secretary of
the Treasury Gage a few days ago wrote
to Secretary of War, asking whether it
would be possible to send army transpor-
tation to Cape Nome to bring to the United
States those wishing to return. Owing to the
demand now being made on the army trans-
port service for sending troops to China and
the Philippines, Secretary Root was com-
pelled to answer this letter in the nega-
tive.

As the matter now stands, it is probable
that the only transportation that will be
available from Cape Nome will be the regu-
lar steamers that have carried and are
still carrying passengers to that region.
There is a disposition on the part of the
authorities to take the ground that persons
going to the Alaska gold fields should look
out for themselves and should make pro-
vision for their own return.

It is pointed out that if a man leaves his
home in Illinois and goes to New York to
look after him and take him back home if
he fails. It is probable, however, that in-
stead of being sent to General Randall at
Cape Nome, directing him to urge upon
the men that they should stay through the
winter, with good shelter, warm
clothes and plenty of supplies or money, to
return to the United States on the steamers,
that the time of the close of navigation, the
close of navigation and they will bring
down as many as possible of those who
suffer if they remained through the winter.

Energetic steps are being taken by Sur-
geon General Wyman of the Marine Hos-
pital Service to combat the epidemic of
smallpox that has broken out at Cape
Nome. He to-day ordered two officers of
the service to go by rail to Seattle and
from there by steamer to Cape Nome. They
will take with them a fumigating plant,
3,000 vaccine pencils and a complete marine
hospital outfit, with large quantities of medi-
cine and hospital supplies.

BURGHESERS AGAIN
HAMMER BRITISH.

Lord Roberts Reports That He
Has Sustained Two
Reverses.

BOERS TAKE NITRA'S NEK.

Large Garrison Beaten—Many
Killed, Wounded or Captured
—Another Defeat at Der-
depoort—Cannon Taken.

London, July 12.—Lord Roberts reports to
the War Office, under date of Pretoria,
July 12, as follows:

"The enemy, having failed in their attack
upon our right rear, as mentioned in my
telegram of July 9, made a determined at-
tack upon our right flank yesterday, and I
regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nitra's
Nek, which was garrisoned by a
squadron of Scots Greys, with two guns
and a battery of the Royal Artillery, and
five companies of the Lincolnshire Regi-
ment."

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers
at dawn, and, seizing the hills commanding
the Nek, brought a heavy gun fire to bear
upon the small garrison."

"Nitra's Nek is about eighteen miles
from here, near where the road crosses the
Crocodile River. It was held by us in order
to maintain road and telegraphic com-
munication with Rustenburg."

"The fighting lasted, more or less,
throughout the day, and immediately on
receiving information, early this morning,
of the enemy's strength, I dispatched re-
inforcements from here under Colonel God-
frey of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Before, however, they reached the spot
the garrison had been overpowered and the
guns and a greater portion of the squadron
of the Greys had been captured, owing to
the horses being shot; also about ninety
men of the Lincoln Regiment."

"A list of the casualties has not been re-
ceived, but I fear they are heavy."
"Simultaneously, an attack was made on
our outposts near Derdepoort, north of the
town, in which the Seventh Dragoons were
engaged. The regiment was handled with
considerable skill by Lieutenant Colonel
Low and kept the enemy in check until
they retired on their supports and prob-
ably would have suffered but slight loss
had not our troops mistaken some Boers in
the bushes for our own men."

"Smith-Dorrien had a small engagement
with the enemy yesterday near Krugers-
dorp and inflicted heavy loss on them."
"Butler reports that the Boers were de-
stroying his line of railway near Paarde-
kraal were driven off yesterday after a
short action."

Fighting Not Over.
Lord Roberts's dispatch throws a serious
light upon the state of affairs in South
Africa. There has been some comment re-
cently regarding the virtual absence of
progress by the immense army under com-
mand of Lord Roberts, but few could have
been found to believe that the scattered
Boers were able to inflict such defeats
so near Pretoria.

Instead of the surrender of all of the re-
maining Boers being imminent, as recent
telegram had hinted, it seems they have
been making a concerted attempt to sur-
round and recapture Pretoria, with some suc-
cess. In the region that was supposed to
be pacified and in which no attack was ex-
pected, they succeeded in inflicting a seri-
ous defeat and capturing two guns and 200
men. It is evident that General Botha has
a considerable force, seeing that he is able
to press Lord Roberts's lines at half a
dozen points around Pretoria, from the
springs, to the southeast of the city, north-
ward to Middleburg and Derdepoort, and
thence southward to Nitra's Nek and
Krugersdorp.

Lord Roberts omits to give the name of
the commander concerned, giving rise to
the belief that worse remains to be told.
Even if the mishap be not more grave than

LEADING TOPICS
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Generally fair Friday
and Saturday; southerly winds.
For Illinois—Fair and warmer Fri-
day. Partly cloudy Saturday; fresh
southerly winds.
For Arkansas—Generally fair Fri-
day and Saturday; variable winds.

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1. All Whiten in Pekin Reported Slain.
Eleven Juniors in Powers Case.
Burgers Again Hammer British.

2. Gates Recalled in Jester Trial.
Trial to Murder Two Lone Women.
Died in a Shed at the Barracks.
To Be Notified at Indianapolis.

3. Young Pullman's Novel Defense.
Robert Horlick Scores Chicago.
Death Followed Works of Relief.
She Routed a Masher.
Pigeons to Aid Elopers.

4. To Test Consolidation Act.
Accidents on Street Car Lines.
Business Men Favor Arbitration.
To Sue Kern Company.
Robbers Routed by Victim.

5. Race Track Results.
Baseball Games.
Sporting News.

6. City News in Brief.

7. Confederate Statue Design Accepted.
Celebrating Fall of Hastile.
League Club Meeting Was a Farce.
Society Notes.

8. McKinley and Roosevelt Notified.
Hirzel Funeral This Morning.

9. New Corporations.
Transfers of Realty.
Oil for Coal as Locomotive Fuel.
The Railroad.

10. Grain and Other Markets.

11. Financial News.
River Telegrams.

12. Alexander Cochran Reported Drowned.
Missouri Poultry Outlets.
Gladys Zimmer's Mysterious Absence.
Permanent Home for Stock Exchange.

his information at present implies, it proves
that the situation is still serious, and that
the Boers are still in the money market have
been spared from South Africa for China, but
on the contrary, it will still take a long
time to clear the country of the Boers.

News has been reaching London that Lord
Roberts has suffered from a serious bowel
complaint, and that Lady Roberts was bur-
iedly summoned from Bloemfontein. Lord
Roberts, though now better, is still weak.

EVEN MONEY NOW.

Wall Street No Longer Gives Four
to One on McKinley.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, July 12.—Wall street profes-
sors to have discounted "Bryan's defeat," and
the speculators in the money market have
been declaring loudly that they would take
all the money offered, giving odds of 4 to 1
that McKinley would be elected.

Since there has been a steady flow
of Bryan money down to the financial dis-
trict, the odds proving most attractive to
those who have made a study of the political
situation.

The consequence was that to-day the
odds took a slump that is significant, for
now a Bryan bettor cannot get more than
even money on the count. John J. Judge,
a broker on the curb, has been handling
some McKinley money, and has been giv-
ing odds of 4 to 1. He would not do better
than even money to-day and found takers
at even the reduced odds.

L. E. WESTBROOK MISSING.

Passenger Agent of the Grand
Trunk at New York.

CHINESE OFFICIALS REPORT
ALL WHITES IN PEKIN SLAIN.

Dispatch Says They Were Killed
During an All-Night Bat-
tle July 6.

ANOTHER WIRE IS THEY MAY BE ALIVE.

Foreigners Are Said to Be Directing Chinese
Attack on Tien-Tsin—Serious News
From Manchuria.

London, Friday, July 13.—This story of the massacre of the foreigners in Pe-
kin, is cabled to the Daily Mail by its Shanghai correspondent, who says that it
comes from official Chinese sources:

"The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in
force on the evening of Friday, July 6, Prince Tuan being in command. The at-
tackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the center; the right wing was
led by Prince Tsai Yin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were
under Prince Tsai Yu."

"The attack commenced with heavy artillery fighting, which was severe and
lasted until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time both legations were de-
stroyed and all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations
were full of the dead of both foreigners and Chinese."

"Upon hearing of the attack, Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Shao
went with the troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnum-
bered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Shao were
killed."

"Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a
heavy sword wound in his head."

"Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels among
the Boxers."

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Shanghai, July 12.—(Copyright 1900 by
W. R. Hearst.)—The Viceroy of Fuhkien
has received dispatches from Pekin, dat-
ed July 7, announcing that General Nieh,
with 9,000 men, has reached there from
Lutal by making a long detour to the
north.

He met and defeated Prince Tuan's
army and rescued Prince Ching, but lost
2,500 men in the operation.

He is now trying to rescue General
Yung Lu and thus save what may be
left of the legations in Pekin. Nieh is
favorable to the foreigners.

FOREIGNERS DEAD JUNE 30.

Shanghai, July 12.—It is reported that
a Chinese merchant here has received a
letter from Pekin, dated June 30, saying
that the legations had been demolished
and that the foreigners had been killed.
It is reported on good authority at Che-
foo that Prince Tuan has become in-
sane.

PRINCE TUAN MAD.

BY REV. FREDERICK BROWN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-foo, July 11, via Shanghai, July 12.

—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)

—Prince Tuan, head of the Boxers, is
crazy. The report comes on good au-
thority.

Prince Tuan had boldly proclaimed
himself Emperor and had issued a pro-
clamation to the Boxers, in which he
commended their "faithful" work.

Refugees arriving from New-Chwang
say that all the women and children
have left that place and that large num-
bers of Boxers are daily pouring in
there.

They are drilling in the square in the
center of the city.

RUSSIANS MARCH ON PEKIN.

Shanghai, July 12.—It is announced
from a good source that 30,000 Russians
are marching on Pekin from the north.

HUNDRED RUSSIAN SURGEONS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, July 12.

—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Her-

TIEN-TSIN REQUIRES RELIEF.

Dispatch Says Retreat for Allies at Present Is
Impossible—They Don't
Agree.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Che-foo, July 9, via Shanghai, July 12.

—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)

The situation at Tien-Tsin is desperate.
The commanders are calling for more
troops, but the troubles brewing else-
where render it improbable that they can
be sent.

Germany has been obliged to withdraw
from Taku troops that were to have been
hurried to the aid of Tien-Tsin. The
reason for this is a report that a large
body of Boxers is marching on Kiao-
Chau, which is German territory.

So far as can be gathered, the foreign
troops will have difficulty in getting out
of Tien-Tsin. They are fighting inces-
santly, day and night, and the losses
must be heavy, for the Chinese keep up
a well-directed bombardment with
heavy guns.

It is certain that Tien-Tsin will be
abandoned as soon as retreat is possi-
ble.

FIGHTING CONTINUES.

London, July 12, 3:55 p. m.—The British
Admiralty has received the following
dispatch from Vice Admiral Seymour:

"Tien-Tsin, Saturday, July 7.—The Chi-
nese continue fighting, often shelling the
settlements. They are extending their
lines along the Lu-Tai-An Canal to the

aid Company.)—The Government has or-
dered 100 army surgeons to Manchuria.

This is considered to indicate impor-
tant military operations against Chinese.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-foo, July 9, via Shanghai, July 12.

—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)

The situation in Manchuria is more seri-
ous than has been supposed, but the Rus-
sians are in such numbers at Port Ar-
thur that they will have no difficulty in
taking care of the rebels.

New-Chwang has been burned and
sacked. The women and children are
safe. Refugees arriving here say the
Boxers openly drill in the outskirts of
Port Arthur.

The Chief of Police of Port Arthur,
who has gone to Tien-Tsin, says they
are wrecking the new Russian railway
in Manchuria and pillaging the suburbs
of Port Arthur.

It is said that the Chinese Prefect of
one Manchurian town slew the Roman
Catholic Bishop with his own hands and
looked on while several priests and nuns
were killed.

TSUNG LI YAMEN BURNED.

Washington, July 12.—A belated cablegram
was received at the Navy Department this
morning via Siberia. It bore no signature,
but Secretary Long believes it came from
Admiral Kempff. The facts set out in the
cablegram appear to have already been de-
scribed in a little different form in previous
advices from Shanghai. The text of the
message is as follows:

"Nagasaki—Secretary Navy, Washington:
Taku, China, July 2.—Runner Pekin reports
German troops burned Tsung-Li-Yamen.
Chinese subjects advised to leave legations.
Runner heard heavy firing in Pekin after
leaving city."

HART'S NOTE THE LAST.

Paris, July 12.—The Temps this evening
announces that it is in a position to affirm
that, contrary to statements from various
sources, no European telegram has been re-
ceived from Pekin since that of Sir Robert
Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs,
dispatched Sunday, June 24, declaring the
situation desperate.

(Continuing the Temps says:
"The subsequent alliance is sinister. If it
is true the legations are safe they could
communicate with Europe. If they cannot,
it is because the Chinese have juggled
dates, and the massacre took place as an-
nounced on June 30 or July 1."

In the midst of the fighting two loco-
motives left the railroad yard and
steamed rapidly toward the east arsenal.
The Chinese used six guns in firing on
the locomotives, but although several
shots struck close they were unable to
destroy the engines.

CHINESE CANNON MASKED.

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Che-foo, Sunday, July 8.—An artillery
duel is proceeding at Tien-Tsin. The
Chinese guns are so masked that the al-
lies find difficulty in locating them.

LISCUM HAS A FREE HAND.

Washington, July 12.—It is inferred at
the War Department that Colonel Lis-
cum and the two battalions of the Ninth
Infantry which arrived at Taku on Fri-
day have reached Tien-Tsin. Colonel
Liscum was given a free hand in the
matter of an advance, and it is thought
that by prompt movement he already has
reached the beleaguered city of Tien-

Confirmation of the murder of
the foreigners in Pekin and the
destruction of the two legations
last reported standing has been
received in London from official
Chinese sources.

The Chinese cannon bombardment
Tien-Tsin are so well masked that
the allies have difficulty locating
them. They also outrage the Eu-
ropean cannon.

Correspondents at Tien-Tsin say
that the reason the allies are meet-
ing with no success is that they
are not fighting together. When
the commander of the troops of
one nation does not approve a plan
agreed upon by the majority he
abstains from the fighting, thus
weakening the international forces
to that extent.

A belated cablegram, by way of
Nagasaki, unsigned, but believed
to have come from Admiral
Kempff, says that the Chinese sub-
jects in the legations at Pekin had
been advised to leave, that the
Germans had burned the Tsung
Li Yamen and that the runner who
carried the message heard heavy
firing after leaving Pekin.

Thirty thousand Russian troops
are reported marching on Pekin
from the north.

German forces have been direct-
ed to Tsin-Tau from Taku, as that
city is menaced by the Chinese.

Germany and Italy have ad-
hered to the United States' pro-
position that the integrity of the
Chinese Empire should be main-
tained.

Heavy fighting continues at Tien-
Tsin. The Chinese incessantly
bombard the allies.